

COLOMBIA:

Urrutia Holguin, Francisco  
Echeverri Cortes, Carlos

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Division of Biographic Information

URRUTIA Holguín, FranciscoCOLOMBIA

Personal data: Born May 28, 1910, Quito, Ecuador (Colombian citizen by jus sanguinis); married, four children.

Education: Champiette College, Lausanne, Switzerland; Faculté de Droit de l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques, Paris; Doctor of Jurisprudence, National University, Bogotá, 1932.

Languages: English, French.

Career:

1932-1933 Secretary of Legation, Quito.  
1933-1945 Representative in Bogotá, International Labor Office; Member of law firm of Brigard and Urrutia, Bogotá.  
1938-1942 Member, Bogotá Municipal Council.  
1940-1946 Professor of International Law and Diplomatic History, Del Rosario University, Bogotá.  
1941 Representative to the Cundinamarca Departmental Assembly.  
1946-1947 Minister to Belgium.  
1947 UN Security Council Special Commission on the Balkans.  
1948-1949 Ambassador to Argentina.  
1949 Delegate, UN General Assembly, fourth session, New York (arrived in October).  
1950-date Deputy Permanent Representative to UN.  
1950 Delegate, UN General Assembly, fifth session, New York, September.

Remarks:

The son of a famed Colombian diplomat and jurist, the late Francisco José Urrutia (negotiator of the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty with the U.S. which settled the Panama question in 1914), Urrutia Holguín is an ambitious lawyer trying to follow in his father's footsteps. Having spent most of his youth in Europe, he returned to Bogotá, finished his education, and entered the diplomatic service in 1932. However, he soon left to join a Bogotá law firm specializing in international law.

Throughout the next decade Urrutia Holguín maintained an interest in politics, identifying himself with a group of Conservatives who in 1943 opposed the Party's chief, Laureano Gómez, now President of Colombia. In 1946 Urrutia's good friend Foreign Minister Fernando Londoño y Londoño persuaded him to return to the diplomatic service and obtained for him appointment as Minister to Belgium. Although he was then only 35 years old, he had already earned a reputation as a smart lawyer, very alert and progressive, and had acquired considerable wealth. 1/, 2/

Three years later he was promoted to the rank of Ambassador and sent to Buenos Aires. His excellent performance enhanced his prestige,

and by 1949

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CONFIDENTIALURRUTIA Holguín, Francisco (continued)COLOMBIARemarks (continued):

and by 1949 he was already considered one of Colombia's ace international trouble shooters. When friction developed that year between Colombia and Peru over the harboring of Peruvian opposition leader Haya de la Torre in the Colombian Embassy in Lima, Urrutia had occasion to prove his mettle. He was immediately ordered to proceed from Buenos Aires to Lima to take personal charge of the discussions with the Peruvian government; he was subsequently credited with having obtained Peruvian agreement for submission of the case to the International Court of Justice. 3/

Although he has long been considered pro-American and has cooperated fully with U.S. missions, Urrutia has lately been severely critical of this country's policies. 4/ Nevertheless, he appears fully aware of the menace of communism, having expressed his belief that force is the only way to contain Soviet domination. 5/, 6/

OLI:BI:GSallas:sc

September 21, 1950

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- 1/ A. 577, Bogotá, October 4, 1945 (Confidential).
  - 2/ Biographic Data Report, Bogotá, March 27, 1946 (Confidential).
  - 3/ T. 183, Lima, April 5, 1949 (Confidential).
  - 4/ Biographic Data Report, Brussels, February 26, 1948 (Confidential).
  - 5/ D. 798, Bogotá, December 23, 1949 (Confidential).
  - 6/ D. 801, Bogotá, December 27, 1949 (Restricted).

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220/9-1753

## FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AMERICAN EMBASSY, BOGOTA

180  
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

September 17, 1953  
DATE

REF : Embassy Despatch No. 109 of August 25, 1953

18 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	OLI	I N ARA UNA USUN
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SUBJECT: DELEGATES TO VIII SESSION UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On September 11, 1953 the Colombian Foreign Ministry issued a revised list of the Colombian Delegation to the Eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Delegation now consists of:

Francisco URRUTIA Holguin\*, Chief of Delegation with the rank of Ambassador

Delegates

Carlos ECHEVERRI Cortés\*, Ambassador

General Gabriel PARIS, Special Representative on the Disarmament Committee with the rank of Ambassador

Dr. Misael PASTRANA Borrero, Minister Plenipotentiary

Dr. Pastrana, until now Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry, has been named New York representative of the Caja Agraria (government agricultural credit fund), and will alternate between this job and his duties in the United Nations. Confidential Biographic Data Report submitted January 21, 1953.

Dr. Alfredo CARBONELL, Minister Plenipotentiary

Substitute Delegates

EdUARDO CARRIZOSA\*, Minister (NOT LISTED WITH UN HEADQUARTERS - 29 Sept. '53)  
 José UMAÑA Bernal, Minister  
 Gustavo GAVIRIA\*, Counsellor  
 Alberto SUAREZ Borrero\*, First Secretary

Note: Those names marked with \* were members of last year's Delegation. Confidential Biographic Data Reports were submitted at that time. CBDs will be submitted on Paris, Carbonell and Umaña as soon as possible.

For the Ambassador:

Copy to Mr. Gerberich, Colombian Desk

William D. Craig  
 Second Secretary of Embassy

AIR POUCH  
PRIORITYRESTRICTED  
(Security Classification)

320/9-1653

## FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AMERICAN EMBASSY, BOGOTA  
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

158  
DESP. NO.September 16, 1953  
DATE

REF : Embassy Despatch No. 160, September 17, 1953 entitled "Delegates to VIII Session United Nations General Assembly"

18 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION OLI	DEPT. ARA UNA USUN	Document No.
	REC'D SEP 21	OTHER CIA	Review of this document by CIA has determined that
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CIA has no objection to declass <input type="checkbox"/> It contains information of CIA interest that must remain

SUBJECT: BIOGRAPHIC MATERIAL ON ALFREDO CARBONELL

On September 11, 1953, the Colombian Foreign Office announced that Dr. Alfredo Carbonell, a Conservative from the Department of Atlántico, had been named as one of the Colombian delegates to the VIII United Nations General Assembly.

Dr. Carbonell, a heavy-set man about 35 years old, is the son of Abel Carbonell, recent Colombian Ambassador to Panama and one of the leading political thinkers in the Conservative Party today. Young Carbonell has previously been named:

August 22, 1948 - Secretary of Public Works of Atlántico

May 31, 1949 - Secretary of Finance of Atlántico

October, 1949 - Governor of Atlántico

July 1, 1953 - Alternate delegate to the United Nations

Subsequent to his leaving the Governorship in August, 1950, until his July, 1953 appointment, Dr. Carbonell appears not to have held public office.

Politically, the Subject is a follower of ex-President Mariano OSPINA, which helps explain his separation from office during the Laureano GOMEZ regime 1950-53. Like many other Ospinistas, particularly those from the Liberal coastal districts, Carbonell seems to be "reasonable" in a political sense. His parting words on leaving the Governor's job were, "I retire satisfied that no one can say that he was persecuted by me".

Morally, Dr. Carbonell's reputation is neither outstandingly good nor outstandingly bad.

No information regarding his ability is available, indicating that he is unlikely to set the United Nations afire.

For the Ambassador:

Copy to Mr. Gerberich,  
Colombian Desk

William D. Craig  
Second Secretary of Embassy

ECHEVERRI Cortes, Carlos: Recently appointed head of the permanent delegation to the United Nations. A wealthy member of Colombia's landed aristocracy. Since completing his private business interests and become a recognized authority on modern farming and animal husbandry. Besides, he has taken active part in public life as congressman, Senator, cabinet member and diplomat, in none of which he has been outstanding. It was as Ambassador to Peru that he gained fame when in 1949 he gave asylum in his Embassy to the Peruvian opposition leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre. Echeverri's irascible attitude in the face of the ensuing friction made his presence in Lima undesirable and he was recalled. Since then he has occupied the posts of Manager of the Agrarian, Industrial and Mining Credit Bank and of Minister of Communications. Now 52 years of age, he is ultra-conservative, entirely hostile to communism, and outwardly friendly to the United States. It is well to remember, however, that he can be extremely ingratiating with those who he feels can be of use to him and that he is considered quite unscrupulous and egotistical.

Oct. 15, 1952